

TYPES OF BIRDS IN THE TRING MUSEUM.

BY ERNST HARTERT, PH.D.

B. Types in the General Collection.¹

INDICATORIDAE.

1303. *Indicator minor senegalensis* Neum. = *Indicator minor senegalensis*.*Indicator minor senegalensis* Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 43 (1908—"Senegambia").

Type: ♂ ad., Thiès, Senegal Colony, 9.v.1907. F. W. Riegenbach coll. No. 662.

This subspecies is very much like *I. minor minor* from South Africa, but the crown of the head and breast are paler. C. H. B. Grant, in his otherwise excellent review of the forms of *I. minor*, *Ibis*, 1915, pp. 431-434, overlooked the existence of *I. m. senegalensis*, and his *I. minor alexanderi* is probably the same.

CAPITONIDAE.

1304. *Lybius bidentatus aethiops* Neum. = *Lybius bidentatus aethiops*.*Lybius bidentatus aethiops* Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxiii, p. 29 (December 1908—"Shoa, South Ethiopian Lakes, and Omo Region").

Type: ♂ ad., Uba, Omo Region, 25.i.1901. Oscar Neumann Coll.

Comparing our series from southern Ethiopia, collected by Neumann, Kovacz, and Trofimoff, with a series from Uganda, Unyoro, Kavirondo, S.E. Elgon, and other places in East Africa, collected by Seth-Smith, Grauer, Neumann, and van Someren, it is obvious that the former have as a rule smaller bills and shorter wings, which range only up to 105, but are usually shorter, while the latter have larger bills and wings not under 105, and rarely up to 111 mm. The larger form is of course *L. b. aequatorialis*. The birds collected by Dr. Christy at Meridi, Baginzi, and Yambio (South Bahr-el-Ghazal), with wings 95-105 mm. (*Ibis*, 1919, p. 635), must belong to *L. b. aethiops*. Selater and Praed (l.c.) say that "There appears to be a good deal of variation" and that "There is hardly any ground for recognizing" *aethiops*; van Someren (*Nov. Zool.*, 1922, p. 55) says that *aethiops* "is on the whole smaller, but quite a number of Uganda birds are as small, while the size of the Ethiopian birds is constantly the same"; this latter statement is not quite correct, but the size of *aethiops* is usually less.

1305. *Lybius vieilloti buchanani* Hart. = *Lybius vieilloti buchanani*.*Lybius vieilloti buchanani* Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1924, p. 23 (Air).

Type: ♂ ad., Tebeig, Air, 26.vii.1922. No. 176 Buchanan coll.

¹ Continued from NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE, 1924, p. 134. For former instalments see NOVITATES ZOOLOGICAE, 1919, pp. 4-63; 1919, pp. 124-178; 1920, pp. 425-505; 1922, pp. 365-412; and 1924, pp. 112-134.

† 1306. *Lybius undatus senafensis* Neum. = *Lybius undatus thiogaster*.

Lybius thiogaster Neumann, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1903, p. 59 ("Bogosland, Keren, nördliches Abyssinien")
Lybius undatus senafensis Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxiii, p. 29 (December 1908—"Region south of the Bogos country: Upper Mareb River in North Tigre").

Type: ♂ ad., Senafe Pass, 7,500 feet, 28.xii.1902. G. Schrader coll.

I cannot separate the form from the Mareb River from that of Bogosland (Keren), but I believe that the so-called *senafensis* are males of *thiogaster*, the latter being mostly females. Neumann says that the Ali-Beret specimens in the Tring Museum are his *senafensis*, but if the two forms were different one would be most typical *thiogaster*, the other *senafensis*. On the other hand it was of course perfectly correct to separate the North Abyssinian form, *thiogaster*, from *undatus*, of which, strangely enough, it used to be considered the female or juv. The fact is, as already shown by Neumann, that the sexes are practically inseparable, and I may add the young birds lack the red on the forehead, as shown by young and moulting specimens in the Tring Museum, where there is now a fine series from southern Abyssinia and Shoa, collected by Kovacz, Trofimoff, and Neumann.

† 1307. *Lybius undatus gardullensis* Neum. = *Lybius undatus undatus*.

Lybius undatus gardullensis Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xiv, p. 16 (October 1903—"South Ethiopia: Lake Chain and Omo System").

Type: ♀ ad., Gardulla, west of Lake Gandjule, 15.i.1901. Oscar Neumann coll. No. 601.

Our series of 28 specimens shows, in my opinion, clearly that the supposed differences of *gardullensis* are individual, not geographical.

1308. *Tricholaema hirsutum angolense* Neum. ? = *Tricholaema hirsutum angolense*.

Tricholaema hirsutum angolense Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 47 (1908—North Angola).

Type: ♀ Golungo Alto, North Angola, 15.i.1904. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 523.

We have seven specimens from North Angola, 2 ♂, 5 ♀. All have the bills blackish brown, not black, and the sharp tooth of the old birds on the upper bill is not well developed, and I believe that not one of them is fully adult, so that Reichenow's question (*Journ. f. Orn.* 1918, p. 71), if these brown birds could not be the young of *flavipunctatum*, is not quite so unfounded as Bannerman thinks—that is to say, if we substitute *hirsutum* by *flavipunctatum*, as Reichenow could not have meant (what he wrote) that they were *hirsutum*, i.e. the Gold Coast form! We have two ♀ Gabun specimens, which seem to me indistinguishable from *angolense*. Referring once more to the difference of the sexes, I must say that I find Ansorge's specimens, as usual, correctly sexed, also those of Bates, while in other collections there are a few errors, though the majority also agrees with my view.

1309. *Gymnobucco bonapartei intermedius* van Som. = *Gymnobucco bonapartei intermedius*.

Gymnobucco bonapartei intermedius van Someren, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xli, p. 41 (1921—"Mabira Forest, west to the Mpanga and Ruwenzori, and S. Ankole"); *Nov. Zool.* 1922, p. 57 (the same).

Type: ♂, Mpanga Forest, 20.ix.1916. Collected by van Someren's well-trained natives.

Very closely allied to *G. b. cinereiceps*, but smaller. The supposed difference in the colour of the tail is not there, and it is doubtful if the "mantle and wings are more striped," as the series of *G. b. cinereiceps* (12 specimens collected by H. J. A. Turner for R. Meinertzhagen) are all in more or less worn plumage, and a worn example collected by Rudolf Grauer in the Mpanga Forest does not show much "striping," in fact no more than a hirundo female. In *Nov. Zool.* 1922, p. 57, *G. b. intermedius* appears again as "subsp. nov." with exactly the same diagnosis as in the *Bulletin* 1921, the author apparently having forgotten that he had published it already.

1310. *Barbatula subsulphurea ituriensis* Neum. = *Pogoniulus subsulphureus ituriensis*.

Barbatula subsulphurea ituriensis Neumann, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1907, p. 344 (Kitima on Ituri River, twenty-one days from Fort Beni, Congo Free State).

Type: ♀, Kitima, 25.x.1899. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 489.

Described from the single specimen, but extending to Budongo, Mabira, Kyetume in Uganda. Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1922, p. 59, *Rev. Zool. Afric.* x, fasc. 2, p. 107.

1311. *Cyanops rubescens* Baker = *Cyanops asiatica rubescens*.

Cyanops rubescens Baker, *Nov. Zool.* 1896, p. 257 (highest ranges of the eastern North Cachar Hills).

Type: Hungrum, North Cachar Hills, 9.ii.1895. E. C. Stuart Baker coll.

This form is no doubt a distinct subspecies from the high ranges of the Cachar Hills, and in certain places seems to intergrade; even at Hungrum adult females have only a trace of maroon colour on the back, and at Gunjong some males have a small amount of the red and maroon colouring, others not.

1312. *Cyanops duvauceli borneonensis* Parrot = *Cyanops duvaucelii borneonensis* ?

Megalaema duvauceli borneonensis Parrot, *Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss.*, Klasse ii, xxiv. 1, p. 171 (1907—Borneo).

Type: ♂ ad., Lawas, N. Borneo, 28.ii.1866. John Whitehead coll. No. 619.

It seems, indeed, that Bornean specimens have usually purer-black ear-coverts than specimens from the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra. The size of the breast patch is somewhat variable, and not a good character for distinguishing these subspecies.

Baker's "*Cyanops duvauceli robinsoni*" (*Bull. B.O. Club*, xxxix, p. 20, 1918, Malay Peninsula) (instead of *C. duvaucelii robinsoni*) seems to be an absolute synonym of *C. duvauceli duvauceli*, described from Sumatra; at least I cannot see differences between Sumatran and Malaccan specimens. "*C. d. duvauceli*" of Baker must be *C. d. borneonensis*, though the distribution is not mentioned. *C. d. cyanotis* is, of course, a well-differentiated form.

1313. *Trachyphonus darnaudi usambiro* Neum. = *Trachyphonus darnaudi usambiro*.

Trachyphonus darnaudi usambiro Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxiii, p. 30 (1908—"Countries south and south-west of Lake Victoria").

Type: Usambiro, S.W. of Lake Victoria, 2.ix.1889. Emin Pasha coll. No. 318.

1314. *Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus* Zedl. = *Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus*.

Trachyphonus margaritatus somalicus Zedlitz, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1910, p. 57 ("N. Somaliland, Galla länder").

Type: Al Dubar, N. Somaliland, ii.v.1905. G. W. Bury coll. No. 3.

This very distinct subspecies is smaller and paler, especially on the underside than *T. m. margaritatus*.

1315. *Capito aurantiicinctus Dalmas* = *Capito auratus aurantiicinctus*.

Capito aurantiicinctus Dalmas, *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, xxv, p. 177 (1900—Caura River, southern affluent of the Orinoco).

Type: Caura River, E. André, 1897.

† 1316. (?) *Capito auratus intermedius* Berl. & Hart. = *Capito auratus aurantiicinctus*.

Capito auratus intermedius Berlepsch & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* ix, p. 98 (1902—)

Type: ♀ ad., Nericagua, R. Orinoco, 12.iv.1892. Geo. K. and Stella Cherrie coll. No. 12483.

It is now supposed that our *intermedius* is the same as Dalmas' *aurantiicinctus*, and I have accepted this view, but not without doubt! Our ♂ and ♀ from Nericagua on the Orinoco are not "orange clair" on abdomen and flanks, but merely lemon yellow. Unfortunately, the two ♂ and two ♀ from the Caura, which we received with the rest of the Dalmas collection, have the middle of the lower abdomen cut away, but three of them show distinct traces of orange. The ♂ from Nicare on the Caura mentioned *Nov. Zool.* 1902, p. 99, No. 336, has the abdomen orange and not yellow. It is therefore still possible that there is a form with yellow on the Orinoco and one with orange abdomen on the Caura River, but otherwise the two forms agree perfectly.

1317. *Buccanodon anchietae rex* Neum. = *Buccanodon anchietae rex*.

Buccanodon anchietae rex Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 47 (1908—North Angola).

Type: ♂ ad., Duque de Braganza, N. Angola, 5.viii.1903. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 885.

The type and three males and one female from N'Gungo in N. Bailundu, collected by Hubert Pemberton in 1901, are quite distinct from a good series from Caconda, Cambul, Candue River in Benguela. Besides the unstriped black occiput, they are smaller in both sexes, the wings being about 3 to 5 mm. shorter. Specimens from Bihé, east of the Bailundu district, have the shorter wings of *B. a. rex*, but the occiput is striped, though apparently not so heavily as in *B. a. anchietae*. They might thus be called a third subspecies, but most of

our specimens are juvenile, and I object to giving a name to such forms ; this is another case of the many that have recently come under my notice, where examples from intermediate localities are intermediate between two otherwise well-marked subspecies, often to such an extent that single specimens might be thought to belong to either of them. Reichenow's suggestion that "*rex*" is the young *anchietae* is not correct ; it is true that the young have the stripes on the nape less developed, but the type and the *Bailundu* specimens are perfectly adult.

1318. *Tricholaema hirsutum angolense* Neum. = *Tricholaema hirsutum angolense*.

Tricholaema hirsutum angolense Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 47 (1908—"North Angola").

Type : ♀, Golungo Alto, 15.i.1904. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 53.

Our specimens are all alike, but none has a fully black bill, the bills of all being more or less brown, at least on the underside, which is a sign of immaturity. This form is very closely allied to *flavipunctatum*.

1319. *Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum* Neum. = *Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum*.

Tricholaema hirsutum hybridum Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 46 (1908—"Southern Nigeria").

Type : ♀, Degama, Lower Niger, 3.vii.1902. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 540.

This form is a very distinct and peculiar subspecies, but it has been badly treated by ornithologists. The describer himself has described it far too cursorily, for the two white stripes, one over and one under the ear-coverts, are only present in five of our nine specimens, and the ear-coverts are only spotted in eight of them, but unspotted in one ! We have, therefore, in *T. h. hybridum* a form in which these white stripes are present in some, absent in other individuals, while in the other subspecies they are either always present or always absent. The presence of these stripes in *hybridum* is independent of sex and age. The sexes of these Barbets, however, have hitherto not been fully understood. Arthur Goodson and I have carefully gone over the material available in Tring and London, and we have no doubt that the females and young differ from the adult males in having the upperside somewhat more brownish, the spots more golden yellow, while in adult males the upperside is more black, the spots lemon yellow and often smaller ; in the Uganda *T. h. ansorgii* the crown is unspotted in adult males, spotted in females and young ! The size of the yellow spots is very variable, and not useful for distinguishing subspecies.

Bannerman (*Rev. Zool. Afr.* x, 2, p. 112, 1922) and W. L. Sclater (*Bull. B.O. Club*, xlii, p. 62, 1922) reviewed the forms of *T. hirsutum*, but they quite misunderstood *hybridum*, and this led to erroneous statements in their comparisons of the various forms. They jumped to the conclusion that three skins collected by W. P. Lowe near Lagos were specimens of *T. h. hybridum*, without reading Neumann's description ; therefore they stated that in *hybridum* the crown is uniform black, unspotted, while in the skins collected by Dr. Ansorge in the Niger Delta, at Degama and Oguta, the crown is always spotted.

The three Lagos examples in the British specimen seem hardly different from *T. h. ansorgii* of Uganda, but the female from Lagos has an unspotted

crown, if correctly sexed. Also the Uelle specimens and ours from Luluabourg are the same.

Since the above was written (in February 1924) Mr. Bannerman has again studied this group and he has independently fully realised his and Mr. Selater's mistakes, and has now separated the Lagos birds, with which he associates those from the Uelle River, as *T. hirsutum chapini*. A fuller paper by Mr. Bannerman is appearing in the *Revue Zoologique Africaine*, reviewing the known subspecies of *T. hirsutum* in detail.

RHAMPHASTIDAE.

† 1320. *Ramphastos haematorhynchus* Berl. & Hart. = *Ramphastos monilis monilis*.

? ? *Ramphastos tucanus* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. x, p. 103 (1758—"Habitat in America meridionale."

The diagnosis is ridiculously short, and no exact habitat is given; the name is therefore absolutely doubtful. The additions in *Syst. Nat.* ed. xii, p. 151 (1766) do not help us, as the quotations refer to two or three different Tucans: Edwards' white-throated and Brisson's yellow-throated species, as well as to Marcgrave's Brazilian Tucan).

Ramphastos monilis P. L. S. Müller, *Natursystem, Suppl.* p. 83 (1776—Cayenne. Ex Daubenton, pl. 262. Though the number of the plate is not mentioned, there is no doubt that Müller merely described pl. 262—or rather attempted to describe it! The bill is very badly coloured, but there is no other white-throated species with a more or less dark-red bill, and no other is known from Cayenne, where this species is common. Therefore, the name *monilis* can be accepted).

Ramphastos erythrorhynchus Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* i. 1, p. 355 (1788—"Habitant in America australi." Ex Edwards and Brisson! Edwards described a specimen "preserved in Salter's Coffee-House, in Chelsea, near London," locality not known. Brisson described a specimen sent to Réaumur from Cayenne, by M. des Essars. While there is no doubt about Réaumur's bird, the figure of Edwards looks at first glance very much like the form with light-red beak from British Guiana, but the blackish mottling shown on the red of the bill and the description, "the red, both on the upper and under chap, is clouded more or less in different parts with black," do not allow us to accept his bird to be the bird with unspotted light-red sides of the bill from British Guiana. Gmelin's name *erythrorhynchus* must, therefore, be referred to the dark-billed birds from Cayenne, Surinam, N.E. Brazil, and the Caura basin).

Ramphastos haematorhynchus Berlepsch & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1902, p. 99 ("Hab. in regione, fluminis Caura dict., affluentis fl. Orinoco dict.").

Type: ♂ ad., La Pricion, Caura River, 16.ii.1901 (not 1902). E. André coll.

It is strange that the birds with clear or light orange-red bills, only known from British Guiana (Bartica Grove, River Carimag, Roraima, Essequibo River) have continually been united with the dark-billed ones from N.E. Brazil, Surinam, Cayenne, and the Caura River, which, as I hope to have proved, may be called *R. monilis monilis*. Berlepsch and I have clearly shown the differences of the two forms, but we thought we could apply the name *erythrorhynchus* to the former, and we rejected the name *monilis*, therefore naming the dark-billed form *haematorhynchus*. As this was wrong, no name is available for the bird with fire- or orange-red bill from British Guiana, and I therefore name it

1321. *Ramphastos monilis aurantirostris* subsp. nov.

Type: Ad., Essequibo River, British Guiana. R. Tennant coll.

Ramphastos subspeciei *R. monilis monilis* dictae simillimus, sed rostri lateribus aurantio-rubris vel igneis unicoloribus, nec obscure sanguineis variegatis. Habitat in Guiana Britannica.

The culmen and wide basal band of the upper mandible are pale yellow ; a narrow basal line, a wider one dividing the pale basal band from the red sides, the cutting edges of both mandibles, and the tip of the lower, except the utmost end, which is like the culmen, are black ; the basal band of the lower mandible is whitish grey or mauve.

Two other subspecies of *R. monilis* are *R. monilis cuvieri* and *R. monilis inca*.

BUCCONIDAE.

1322. *Bucco maculatus parvirostris* Hellm. = *Bucco maculatus parvirostris*.

Bucco maculatus parvirostris Hellmayr, *Nov. Zool.* 1908, p. 86 (Rio Araguaya, Goyaz, Brazil).

Type : ♂ ad., Rio Araguaya, 550 m., June 1906. G. A. Baer coll. No. 2226.

1323. *Nonnula sclateri* Hellm. = *Nonnula sclateri*.

Nonnula sclateri Hellmayr, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xix, p. 55 (1907—Humaytha on the left bank of the Rio Madeira).

Type and unique specimen : ♀, Humaytha, 16.viii.1906. W. Hoffmann coll. No. 1093.

PICI.

1324. *Iynx pulchricollis* Hartl. = *Jynx ruficollis pulchricollis*.

Iynx pulchricollis Hartlaub, *Ibis*, 1884, p. 28, pl. iii (one pair Babira, east of the Bahr-el-Djebel).

Type : ♂ ad., Babira, 17.xi.1882. Emin Pasha coll. No. 399.

This rare Wryneck does not seem to have been rediscovered yet. The peculiar rufescent colour of the upperside is not shown in the plate. *Jynx ruficollis thorbecki* Rehw., from Kamerun, is a very closely allied form ; the supposed larger bill and redder upperside are not characteristic for this form, but the underside is slightly more buff, and the red throat-spot less elongate.

1325. *Iynx torquilla mauretanica* Rothsch. = *Jynx torquilla mauritanica*.

Iynx torquilla mauretanica Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxiii, p. 103 (N. Algeria).

Type : ♂ ad., Hammam Meskoutine, N. Algeria, 17.v.1909. Rothschild Hartert and Hilgert coll. No. 542.

1326. *Sasia abnormis magnirostris* Hart. = *Sasia abnormis magnirostris*.

Sasia abnormis magnirostris Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1901, p. 51 (Nias Island, west of Sumatra).

Type : ♀ ad., Madjajan, Nias, August 1897. Raap coll. No. 344.

1327. *Picumnus olivaceus harterti* Hellm. = *Picumnus olivaceus harterti*.

Picumnus olivaceus harterti Hellmayr, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, xxiii, p. 67 (1909—Paramba, N. Ecuador).

Type : ♂ ad., Paramba, 3,500 feet, 22.xi.1899. G. Flemming coll. No. 650.

1328. *Picumnus innominatus malayorum* Hart. = *Picumnus innominatus malayorum*.

Picumnus innominatus malayorum Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 937 (February 1912—Malay Peninsula and N. Borneo).

Type: "♂" Gunong Ijau, Perak, Malay Peninsula, 4,000 feet, April 1898. A. L. Butler coll.

1329. *Picumnus cirratus tucumanus* Hart. = *Picumnus cirratus tucumanus*. 5

Picumnus cirratus tucumanus Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1909, p. 229 (Tucuman).

Type: ♂ ad., Rio Colorado, Tucuman, Argentina, 29.vi.1902. L. Dinelli coll.

The author's name is not "Hartert and Venturi," but merely Hartert, as explained in the same article, p. 160. Cory, *Cat. B. America*, part ii, p. 503, places the name *tucumanus* as a synonym of *pilcomayensis*, presuming that Hellmayr, *Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern*, xii, p. 156, had said it was the same, but Cory did not read what he wrote or did not understand it, or he could not have made this mistake, as Hellmayr clearly confirmed the differences of the two forms. As Temminck spelt the name *cirratus* we ought to follow him.

1330. *Thriponax javensis confusus* Stres. = *Dryocopus javensis confusus*.

Thriponax javensis confusus Stresemann, *Nov. Zool.* 1913, p. 318 (Luzon, Philippines).

Type: ♂ ad., Mt. Arayat, Central Luzon, 21.xii.1893. John Whitehead coll. No. 69.

† 1331. *Thriponax kalinowskii* Tacz. = *Dryocopus richardsi*.

Dryocopus richardsi Tristram, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1879, p. 386, pl. xxxi, ♀ (Island of Tsn-shiina near Corea).

Thriponax kalinowskii Taczanowski, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1887, p. 607 (Corea).

Type: ♂ ad., Corea. Kalinowski coll. No. 962.

Bought from Gerrard & Son, London, who had it with other rare birds from the Branicki Museum in Warsaw. Details on original labels in Chinese letters, marked by Taczanowski "*Thriponax kalinowskii* Tacz. *typ. descriptionis*." The Museum label is also marked "typus," apparently by Stolzmann.

1332. *Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti* Hesse = *Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti*.

Mülleripicus pulverulentus harterti Hesse, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1911, p. 182 ("Assam, Birma bis Tenasserim").

Type: ♂ (and ♀) Pya, Upper Chindwin, 20.iii.1904. A. Mearns coll.

Cf. also *Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, vi, p. 231.

Baker, *Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, xxviii, i, p. 135, adds to the distribution "Malay States, etc.," but this is incorrect, the birds inhabiting the "Malay States, etc.," i.e. Sumatra, Java, Borneo, being *M. pulverulentus pulverulentus*, which is darker.

(*Mülleripicus* Bp. seems to be the oldest generic name of this striking genus. The reason why the *Hand-list of Birds* [ii, p. 230] did not adopt it is rather amusing, Sharpe saying that *Mülleripicus* was no doubt the correct name, but "I decline

to use any of Bonaparte's nonsense-names, such as *Blythipicus*, *Lichtensteinipicus*, *Graydidascalus*, etc." Much as we may dislike these and similar names, we can of course not reject them. What would Sharpe have said of many of Mathews' generic names, such as *Carterornis*, *Dulciornis*, *Ethelornis*, *Leggeornis*, *Lewinornis*, *Morganornis*, *Northipsitta*, *Owenavis*, *Ramsayornis*, *Rogersornis*, *Whiteornis*, etc., and some of his specific or subspecific names, such as *westralis*, *westralensis*, *westraliensis*, *westralasianus*, etc. ?)

1333. *Celeus elegans léotaudi* Hellm. = *Celeus elegans léotaudi*.

Celeus elegans léotaudi Hellmayr, *Nov. Zool.* 1906, p. 39 (Trinidad).

Type: ♀, Valencia, Trinidad, 26.iii.1903. E. André coll. (per Bodington).

1334. *Celeus flavescens intercedens* Hellm. = *Celeus flavescens intercedens*.

Celeus flavescens intercedens Hellmayr, *Nov. Zool.* 1908 p. 82 (central eastern Brazil).

Type: ♂, Fazenda Esperança, State of Goyaz, Brazil, 700 m., December 1905. G. Baer coll. No. 1656.

1335. *Tiga javanensis exsul* Hart. = *Dinopium javanense exsul*.

Tiga javanensis exsul Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1901, p. 51 (Bali).

Type: ♂, Bali, March 1896. William Doherty coll.

1336. *Colaptes ferrugineus* Brehm = *Micropternus brachyurus brachyurus*.

Colaptes ferrugineus Brehm, *Allg. D. Naturh. Zeitung*, 1856, p. 464 (Java).

Type: ♀, Java. Brehm collection! This type was overlooked by me in the list of Brehm's types. This synonym is not quoted in the *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.* xviii, p. 396.

1337. *Mesopicos xantholophus chloroticus* Som. = *Mesopicos xantholophus chloroticus*.

Mesopicos xantholophus chloroticus van Someren, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xli, p. 105 (1921—"Uganda from Elgon and Nandi west of N. Tanganyika").

Type: ♂ ad., Lugalambo, 5.xi.1915. V. G. L. van Someren coll. (In the original description it should of course have been to N. Tanganyika. Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1922, p. 67.)

This form is hardly distinguishable from *M. x. xantholophus*, but the wings are longer on an average, and many specimens are less yellowish, more greenish.

1338. *Veniliornis kirkii continentalis* Hellm. = *Veniliornis kirkii continentalis*.

Veniliornis kirkii continentalis Hellmayr, *Nov. Zool.* xii, p. 39 (1906—N. Venezuela: Caripé in Cumaná, San Esteban near Puerto Caballo).

Type: ♀, Caripé, January 1894. A. Mocquerys coll.

1339. *Iyngipicus obsoletus ingens* Hart. = *Dryobates obsoletus ingens*.

Iyngipicus obsoletus ingens Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1900, p. 33 (Nairobi).

Type: ♂ ad., Nairobi, East Africa, 29.i.1899. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 49.

1340. *Jyngipicus obsoletus nigricans* Neum. = *Dryobates obsoletus nigricans*.

Jyngipicus obsoletus nigricans Neumann, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1904, p. 402 (Uma River in Konto, Omo system, and Longomeri in the equatorial province).

Type: ♂ ad., Uma River, 28.ii.1901. Oscar Neumann coll. No. 952.

1341. *Jyngipicus obsoletus heuglini* Neum. = *Dryobates obsoletus heuglini*.

Jyngipicus obsoletus heuglini Neumann, *Journ. f. Orn.* 1904, p. 402 (Erythrea and Bogos).

Type: ♂ ad., Ghadi-Saati on the Mareb River, Erythrea, 13.ii.1903. G. Schrader coll.

More material is desirable to confirm the two forms described by Neumann, but they are perfectly recognisable from the skins at present available. Cf. *Ibis*, 1919, p. 631, Nov. Zool. 1922, p. 69.

1342. *Dryobates obscurior* Rothsch. = *Dryobates obscurior*.

Dryobates obscurior Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xliii, p. 10 (1922—Lichiang Range, N.W. Yunnan, China).

Type: ♀, Lichiang Range, 9,000–11,000 feet, pine and mixed forest, May 1921. George Forrest coll. No. 1262.

This peculiar bird is only known from the type-specimen. It is very peculiar, the crown to the base of the upper bill nearly black, underside heavily striped. I am not sure about its relationship.

1343. *Jyngipicus scintilliceps swinhoi* Hart. = *Dryobates semicoronatus swinhoi*.

Jyngipicus scintilliceps swinhoi Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1910, p. 221 (Hainan).

Type: ♂ ad., No-tai, Hainan, 29.ix.1902. Katsumata coll. No. 61.

1344. *Dryobates minor buturlini* Hart. = *Dryobates minor buturlini*.

Dryobates minor buturlini Hartert, *Vöj. pal. Fauna*, p. 921 (1912—Italy).

Type: ♂ ad., Colle di Valdenza, Italy, 4.i.1907. Squilloni coll.

About the similarity and differences of *D. m. ledouci* from N. Algeria, see Nov. Zool. 1923, p. 87.

1345. *Dendrocopus minor comminutus* Hart. = *Dryobates minor comminutus*.

Dendrocopus minor comminutus Hartert, *British Birds*, i, p. 221 (1907—Great Britain).

Type: ♂ ad., Wingrave, Bucks, 22.iv.1902. Ernst Hartert coll.

1346. *Dendrocopus major anglicus* Hart. = *Dryobates major anglicus*.

Dendrocopus major anglicus Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1900, p. 528 (England).

Type: ♂ ad., Horsham in Sussex, 2.i.1895. Bought from Brazenor Bros. in Brighton.

1347. *Dendrocopus major parroti* Hart. = *Dryobates major parroti*.

Dendrocopus major parroti Hartert, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1911, p. 191 (Corsica).

Type: ♂ ad., "Erisa," Corsica, 1.iv.1883. John Whitehead coll.

1348. *Dryobates medius anatoliae* Hart. = *Dryobates medius anatoliae*.

Dryobates medius anatoliae Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 924 (1912—Asia Minor).

Type: ♀ ad., Xanthus, Asia Minor, 3.iv.1874. C. Fellowes leg. (ex Coll. Elwes).

1349. *Dryobates hyperythrus marshalli* Hart. = *Dryobates hyperythrus marshalli*.

Dryobates hyperythrus marshalli Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 926 (1912—N.W. Himalaya, from northernmost Kashmir to Nainital and Almora).

Type: ♂ ad., Murree, Col. C. H. T. Marshall coll.

1350. *Dendromus permistus kaffensis* Neum. = *Campethera permistus kaffensis*.

Dendromus permistus kaffensis Neumann, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1902, p. 9 (Konta, S. province of Kaffa, Abyssinia).

Type: ♀ ad., Dalba, Konta, Kaffa, 27.ii.1901. Oscar Neumann coll. No. 944 (not 144).

This appears to be still the only known specimen of this subspecies! Cf. *Journ. f. Orn.*, 1904, pp. 392, 393.

1351. *Campothera taeniolaema barakae* Som. = *Campothera taeniolaema barakae*.

Campothera taeniolaema barakae van Someren, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xl, p. 96 (1920—Baraka, N.W. Tanganyika).

Type: ♀ ad., forest N.W. of Baraka, 2,000 m., 17.ii.1908. Rud. Grauer coll. No. 3836.

This form is distinct from *C. t. taeniolaema* by the sharply pronounced barring of the underside, and especially the throat and sides of the head. Though the form appears to be quite distinct, I cannot agree with the description; the black of the crown is not more extended, the white spots on the crown are not smaller, the red nuchal band not narrower, the markings on the quills do not differ! Nor can I endorse the distribution given Nov. Zool. 1922, p. 65, as only the four Baraka specimens agree with the type, but not the one from the Mpanga Forest in Toru, Uganda. I am very doubtful if *C. t. hausburgi* is separable, anyhow the differences stated by van Someren do not hold good.

1352. *Campothera caroli budongoensis* Som. = *Campothera caroli budongoensis*.

Campothera caroli budongoensis van Someren, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xli, p. 105 (1921—"Belgian Congo, east to Uganda as far east as the Mabira Forest and Elgon").

Type: ♀ ad., Bugoma Forest, 20.x.1913. V. G. L. van Someren coll.

1353. *Dendromus abingoni annectens* Neum. = *Campothera abingoni annectens*.

Dendromus abingoni annectens Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 95 (1908—"From North Benguela and Angola to Lake Nyansa").

Type: ♀ ad., Sambo, Benguela, 24.ix.1904. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 93.

1354. *Campethera loveridgei* Hart. = *Campethera cailliautii loveridgei*.

Campethera loveridgei Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xl, p. 139 (1920—"Morogoro, west of Dar-es-Salaam").

Type: ♀ ad., Morogoro, 20.viii.1917. Arthur Loveridge coll. No. 4910.

When I described this form I quite missed its real affinity! In spite of the similarity in colour with that of *C. nubica*, it has nothing to do with the latter, but is a subspecies of *C. cailliautii*, i.e. the *C. malherbei* of Reichenow's *Vög. Afr.* ii, p. 172. In fact, it only differs from *C. c. cailliautii*, with the designated type locality Mombasa (C. H. B. Grant, *Ibis*, 1915, p. 455) in being slightly more greenish above and below, and in having the round breast spots larger. This bird cannot be *C. c. fülleborni* Neum., which we have from the N.W. shores of Tanganyika, Baraka, and as far as 340 km. west of Baraka (Rud. Grauer coll.), as in the latter the spots merge, more or less, into transverse bars, in some specimens only on the flanks, while some are perfectly barred, except on the throat. The light spots on the upperside are generally smaller, and in one female quite obsolete, so that it looks quite uniform. These specimens were mistaken by van Someren (Nov. Zool. 1922, p. 641), for *nyansae* of Neumann, and the distribution of that form (No. 382 of Someren's list) must be restricted to "south of Lake Victoria, north-west to Kagua and Kasaka in Uganda," while the specimens from the Kivu and Tanganyika region are *fülleborni*, which has been well described by Neumann, and probably also those from N.E. Rhodesia, unless they are *loveridgei*. Of *C. c. loveridgei* I have in Tring seen two collected by Loveridge, and one from Dodoma, in the same region farther west. Of *C. c. nyansae*, described with a striated throat, we have only a young bird from Lake Urigi in Karagwe (Bukoba); also collected by Grauer.

1355. *Chloronerpes litae* Rothsch. = *Chloronerpes leucolaemus litae*.

Chloronerpes litae Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xi, p. 79 (1901—Lita, N. Ecuador, 3,000 feet).

Type: ♂ ad., Lita, 12.ix.1899. R. Miketta coll. No. 109.

1356. *Gecinus puniceus observandus* Hart. = *Picus (Brachylophus) puniceus observandus*.

Gecinus puniceus observandus Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1896, p. 542 (Malacca, Borneo, Sumatra).

Type: Deli, Sumatra, 22.i.1888. Ernst Hartert coll. No. 191.

1357. *Gecinus rodgeri* Hart. & Butl. = *Picus (Brachylophus) chlorolophus rodgeri*.

Gecinus rodgeri Hartert & Butler, *Nov. Zool.* 1898, p. 508 (Perak, Malay Peninsula).

Type: ♂ ad., Gunong Ijau (meaning the Green Mountain), Perak, Malay Peninsula, 4,000 feet, March 1898. A. L. Butler Coll.

Differs at a glance from *B. c. chlorolophus* in its darker coloration, especially the abdomen, as well as the upperside, and also larger size.

1358. *Gecinus chlorigaster longipennis* Hart. = *Picus (Brachylophus) longipennis*.

Gecinus chlorigaster longipennis Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1910, p. 222 (Hainan).

Type: ♂ ad., Mt. Wuchi, Central Hainan, 15.xi.1906. Katsumata (Alan Owston's collector) coll. No. B 211.

In the original description compared with *chlorigaster*, because of the almost entirely red crown, but much nearer to *G. c. rodgeri*, from which it chiefly differs in the absence of the red moustachial line, less amount of red on crown (which varies), less golden, more lemon-yellow nuchal crest, less brownish underside and longer wing. *G. c. chlorigaster* is very much smaller, the male has a red crown, the female a much more determined and larger hind-crown, though Baker is apparently right in treating it also as a subspecies of *chlorolophus*.

1359. *Brachylophus chlorolophus vanheysti* Rob. & Kloss = *Picus (Brachylophus) chlorolophus vanheysti*.

Brachylophus chlorolophus vanheysti Robinson & Kloss, *Journ. Straits Branch R. Asiat. Soc.* No. 80, p. 97 (1919—Deli and Padang Highlands in Sumatra).

Type: ♂ ad., Bandar Baroe, Deli, Sumatra, 12.iv.1917. A. C. F. A. van Heyst coll. No. 254.

This subspecies is, as described, intermediate between *P. (B.) chlorolophus chlorolophus* and *rodgeri*, but easily distinguishable from both.

† 1360. *Picus viridis pluvius* Hart. = *Picus viridis virescens*.

Picus viridis pluvius Hartert, *Brit. Birds*, v, p. 125 (1911—England).

Type: ♂ ad., Ninfield in Sussex, 28.iv.1903. Ruskin Butterfield coll.

It seems to be impossible to separate the British race from the Continental *virescens*. About measurements and the name *virescens* contra *pinetorum* see *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 2183.

1361. *Picus viridis pronus* Hart. = *Picus viridis pronus*.

Picus viridis pronus Hartert, *Brit. Birds*, v, p. 125 (1911—Italy).

Type: ♂ ad., Firenzola near Florence, 20.i.1902. Exchanged from the Florence Museum.

1362. *Picus vittatus limitans* Stres. = *Picus vittatus limitans*.

Picus vittatus limitans Stresemann, *Archiv f. Naturg.* lxxxvii, Heft 7, p. 74 (1921—"Kangean, anseheinend auch Bali").

Type: ♂, E. Kangean, September. Ernst Prillwitz leg. No. 187.

(Only differs in size, being distinctly larger than specimens from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java, though one skin from the latter island surpasses the Kangean examples! As ten Kangean specimens were measured, this form may be recognised, but it is objectionable to name forms that differ slightly in size only, if not more than a few specimens have been measured!)

TROGONES.

1363. *Harpactes whiteheadi* Sharpe = *Harpactes whiteheadi*.

Harpactes whiteheadi Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1888, p. 395, pl. xii (Kina Balu, Borneo).

Type: ♂ ad., Kina Balu, 3,000 feet, 2.iv.1888. John Whitehead leg. No. 2373.

MUSOPHAGIDAE.

1364. *Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis* Neum. = *Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis*.

Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 94 (1908—"Countries between Lake Victoria and Lakes Kivu and Albert Edward").

Type: ♂ ad., Kitengule, Kagera River, 25.v.1907. Rud. Grauer leg. No. 251.

This is quite a distinct subspecies, though it is rather too strongly expressed, if it is said that the crest of *G. personata leopoldi* is "dirty white"! In fact, it is paler, more brownish, not so blackish but always brown.

1365. *Ruwenzorornis johnstoni kivuensis* Neum. = *Ruwenzorornis johnstoni kivuensis*.

Ruwenzorornis johnstoni kivuensis Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 54 (1908—"Western Kivu Volcanoes").

Type: ♂ ad., shot in primeval forest, 2,400 m. high, in the "Vorberge" of the Western Kivu Volcanoes, 27.viii.1907, by Rudolf Grauer. No. 1122.

(The description of *R. j. kivuensis* appeared actually February 29. In the March number of the *Orn. Monatsberichte*, Reichenow described the same form as *Ruwenzorornis chalcophthalmicus* from the Rugege (Lugege) forest. This number of the *Monatsberichte* appeared in March, but certainly not before March 1, and even then *kivuensis* had one day's priority!

Writers with *furor gencricus* would create a "new genus" for this subspecies, but we hope that ornithology will be spared this folly.

CUCULIDAE.

1366. *Phoenicophaes curvirostris deningeri* Stres. = *Phoenicophaeus curvirostris deningeri*.

Phoenicophaes curvirostris deningeri Stresemann, *Nov. Zool.* xx, p. 347 (1913—Bali).

Type: ♂ ad., Tegal, Bali, 1,500 feet, 4.iii.1911. Erwin Stresemann coll. No. 310.

1367. *Phoenicophaeus calorhynchus rufiloris* Hart. = *Phoenicophaeus calorhynchus rufiloris*.

Phoenicophaeus calorhynchus rufiloris Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* x, p. 24 (1903—Buton, S.E. of Celebes).

Type: ♂ ad., S.W. side of Buton, 25.xi.1901. Heinrich Kühn coll. No. 4163.

Only the original pair of this distinct form is known to exist in collections,

1368. *Rhopodytes tristis hainanus* Hart. = *Rhopodytes tristis hainanus*.*Rhopodytes tristis hainanus* Hartert, Nov. Zool. 1910, p. 218 (Hainan).

Type: ♂ ad., No Tai, Hainan, 26.ix.1902. Katsumata leg.

1369. *Piaya cayana insulana* Hellm. = *Piaya cayana insulana*.*Piaya cayana insulana* Hellmayr, Nov. Zool. xiii, p. 43 (1906—Trinidad).

Type: ♂ ad., Chaguaramas, Trinidad, 11.i.1903. E. André coll.

1370. *Centropus sinensis parroti* Stres. = *Centropus sinensis parroti*.*Centropus sinensis parroti* Stresemann, Nov. Zool. xx, p. 323 (1913—"Ceylon und Vorderindien, nach Norden zu begrenzt durch das Gangestal und die Grosse Indische Wüste."

Type: ad., Ceylon. E. Ernest Green Coll.

1371. *Centropus sinensis anonymus* Stres. = *Centropus sinensis anonymus*.*Centropus sinensis anonymus* Stresemann, Nov. Zool. xx, p. 323 (1913—"Tawi-tawi, Jol6-Sulu").

Type: ♀ ad., Tawi-tawi Island, July 1893. Alfred Everett coll.

1372. *Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum* Stres. = *Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum*.*Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum* Stresemann, Nov. Zool. xix, p. 338 (1912—"Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Savu, Flores, Djampea, Kalao, Kalidupa, Celebes, Siao, Sangir, Talaut; Pantar, Alor, Wetter, Kisser, Roma, Letti, Moa, Timor").

Type: ♀ ad., Kalidupa Island, 4.i.1902. Heinrich Kühn coll. No. 4494.

1373. *Centropus grilli caeruleiceps* Neum. = *Centropus grillii caeruleiceps*?*Centropus grilli caeruleiceps* Neumann, Journ. f. Orn. 1904, p. 380 ("Am Gandjule-See, Smith's Abaya-See").

Type: "♀," Lake Abaya, 18.v.1895. Dr. A. Donaldson Smith coll. No. 626.

This specimen is much less blackish-brown on the upperside (back, scapulars, inner secondaries) than all our specimens from S. Angola, Tanganyika, Kivu, and one from the Bahr-el-Zeraf (A. L. Butler coll.); the bill is perhaps a little more elongated. I do not think that the blue gloss of the head is a distinguishing character at all, as the colour of the head varies even in Benguellan specimens, but the colour of the back is much less blackish. More material is required to confirm *caeruleiceps* as a recognisable subspecies. Possibly the type of *caeruleiceps* is an unusual coloration of *grillii*. Cf. *Ibis*, 1915, pp. 419, 420, *Rev. Zool. Afr.*, x, 2, p. 129, *Syst. Av. Ethiop.*, p. 184—all based merely on comparison of the *only specimen* of "*caeruleiceps*."

1374. *Centropus monachus occidentalis* Neum. = *Centropus monachus occidentalis*.*Centropus monachus occidentalis* Neumann, Bull. B.O. Club, xxi, p. 77 (1908—"West Africa from the Gold Coast to the Gaboon").

Type: ♂, Ombrokua (Ugomo), Ogowe River, 26.viii.1907. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 717.

1375. **Centropus monachus angolensis** Neum. = *Centropus monachus angolensis* ?

Centropus monachus angolensis Neumann, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxi, p. 77 (1908—"North Angola").

Type: ♂, Canhoca, N. Angola, 17.xii.1903. W. J. Ansorge coll. No. 1476.

Our three specimens differ from *C. m. occidentalis* in having the upper tail-coverts barred with buff. The other alleged differences are in my opinion of no importance whatever; but we have also two specimens from East Africa with barred upper tail-coverts! This form therefore requires confirmation! (Cf. Bannerman in *Rev. Zool. Afric.*, x, 2, pp. 130, 131; Selater, *Syst. Av. Ethiop.* i, p. 184.)

1376. **Centropus albidiventris** Rothsch. = *Centropus milo albidiventris*.

Centropus albidiventris Rothschild, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xiv, p. 59 (1904—Gizo).

Type: ♂ ad., Gizo (near Kulambangra), Solomon Islands, 3.xi.1903. Albert S. Meek coll. No. A 739.

This wonderful *Centropus* differs from *C. milo milo* of Guadalcanar in having the whole underside of a rich cream-colour, while in *milo* abdomen and thighs are black; on the upperside too, the cream colour extends to the tail, while in *milo* the lower back is black. In the young the tail bars are wider, but this is of little importance as they vary much in width. The shape of bill and dimensions are quite similar in both forms. *C. m. albidiventris* is now known from Gizo, Kulambangra, Vella Lavella, and Rendova Islands in the central group of the Solomon Islands.

1377. **Centropus superciliosus intermedius** van Som. = *Centropus superciliosus intermedius* ?

Centropus superciliosus intermedius van Someren, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xli, p. 125 (1921—"Mombasa").

Type: ♂ ad., Changamwe close to Mombasa, 12.iv.1919. Van Someren coll.

The East African form does not always differ from South Arabian specimens in being "darker above and smaller." It therefore requires confirmation.

1378. **Eudynamis orientalis alberti** R. & H. = *Eudynamis scolopacea alberti*.

Eudynamis orientalis alberti Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* xiv, p. 440 (1907—Solomon Islands).

Type: ♂ ad., Gizo, Solomon Islands, 31.x.1903. Albert S. Meek coll. No. A 696.

About the earliest name, *scolopacea*, of this species, see *Auk*, 1919, p. 569. For review of the genus, *Nov. Zool.* 1903, pp. 235–238.

1379. **Eudynamis orientalis salvadorii** Hart. = *Eudynamis scolopacea salvadorii*.

Eudynamis orientalis salvadorii Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1900, p. 232 ("New Britain and New Ireland").

Type: ♂ ad., "New Ireland." Collected by some missionary or Mr. Curtis. Cf. *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 238, 1914, p. 211.

We have ♂♀ said to have been collected on New Ireland by a Mr. Curtis, or by some missionary—in any case without indication of the exact place and without date and label. Besides these we have a female collected on New Britain

by Th. Kleinschmidt, and another female which we believe to belong to this subspecies, from Rook Island. If the latter is *salvadorii*, this form must extend over New Ireland, though in a recent collection made in S.W. New Ireland by A. Eichhorn, *Eudynamis* was not represented. In Reichenow's list of the birds of these groups only New Britain and Duke of York Islands are mentioned.

1380. *Eudynamis cyanocephala everetti* Hart. = *Eudynamis scolopacea everetti*.
Eudynamis cyanocephala everetti Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* vii, p. 231 (1900—"Alor, Sumba, Timor, Key Islands, and islands north of Key group").

Type: ♂ ad., W. Sumba, December 1896. Alfred Everett coll. Cf. also *Nov. Zool.* 1903, p. 237.

1381. *Eudynamis orientalis harterti* Ingr. = *Eudynamis scolopacea harterti*.
Eudynamis orientalis harterti Ingram, *Nov. Zool.* 1912, p. 279 (Hainan).

Type: ♂ ad., Hoihow, Hainan, 19.iii.1902. Katsumata coll. Cf. also *Nov. Zool.* xvii, p. 219.

1382. *Chrysococcyx rufomerus* Hart. = *Chalcites malayanus rufomerus*.
Chrysococcyx rufomerus Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* 1900, p. 21 (Dammer Island).

Type: ♂ ad., Wulur, Dammer (Damar) Island, 11.xii.1898. Heinrich Kühn coll. No. 1158.

1383. *Chrysococcyx auratus sharpei* Som. = *Chrysococcyx cupreus sharpei*.
Chrysococcyx auratus sharpei van Someren, *Nov. Zool.* xxix, p. 53 (1922—"The South African Bird").

Type: ♂ ad., Ifafa River, Natal, 1895 (Woodward Coll.).

Van Someren correctly separated the South African form, though otherwise his remarks on these Cuckoos were not very clear. Bannerman, *Nov. Zool.* 1922, pp. 417, 418, and *Rev. Zool. Afric.* x. 2, p. 120, accepts this correctly, while Selater, *Syst. Av. Ethiop.* i, p. 183, does not accept "*sharpei*," without comment and without mentioning the name at all.

1384. *Cacomantis blandus* R. & H. = *Cacomantis variolosus blandus*.
Cacomantis blandus Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* xxi, p. 290 (1914—Manus, Admiralty Island).

Type: ♂ ad., Manus, 16.ix.1913. A. Eichhorn coll. No. 6072 of the Meek collections.

1385. *Cacomantis websteri* Hart. = *Cacomantis variolosus websteri*.
Cacomantis websteri Hartert, in Webster's *Through New Guinea*, App. p. 370 (1898—New Hanover).
Cf. also *Orn. Monatsber.* 1899, p. 138, *Ibis*, 1899, p. 278.

Type: ♂ New Hanover, 15.ii.1897. Cayley Webster, 15.ii.1897.

1386. *Cacomantis assimilis fortior* Rothschild & Hart. = *Cacomantis variolosus fortior*.

Cacomantis assimilis fortior Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* xxi, p. 4 (1914—Goodenough and Fergusson Islands).

Type: ♂, Mountains of Goodenough Island, 17.iv.1913. A. S. Meek coll. No. 5584.

1387. *Cacomantis excitus* R. & H. = *Cacomantis cineraceus excitus*.

Cacomantis excitus Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* xiv, p. 436 (1907—"In montibus Novae Guineae meridionalis orientalis").

Type: ♂ ad., Owgarra, Angabunga River, 16.ii.1905. A. S. Meek coll. No. A 2104.

1388. *Cacomantis meeki* R. & H. = *Cacomantis cineraceus meeki*.

Cacomantis meeki Rothsebild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* ix, p. 586 (1902—"Insula Ysabel dicta, Ins. Salomonis").

Type: "♀" ad., Isabel Island, 1.vii.1901. A. S. Meek coll. No. 3460.

† 1389. *Cacomantis castaneiventris bihagi* Math. = *Cacomantis castaneiventris weiskei*.

Cacomantis castaneiventris bihagi Mathews, "Austral Avian Record," ii, p. 92 (1914—"Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, British New Guinea").

Type: ♂ ad., Bihagi, 13.ii.1906. A. S. Meek coll. No. A 2402.

This Papuan subspecies of *castaneiventris* differs in being darker on the under surface; this is obvious when a series from New Guinea is compared, but single specimens are not always easily to distinguish. On the Upper Aroa and Mambare Rivers, in the "Snow Mountains," and on Mt. Goliath, also on the Hydrographer Range, this little cuckoo is common, and we have now twenty-seven skins in the Tring Museum, among them three young ones. In Australia (North Queensland) *C. castaneiventris castaneiventris* is apparently rare, as there are only three adult and one young in the Mathews collection. Though described from a young bird, *Cacomantis weiskei* Reichenow, *Orn. Monatsber.* 1900, p. 186, refers without doubt to this mountain form; it came from the Upper Aroa River.

Cacomantis addendus R. & H. = *Cacomantis variolosus addendus*.

Cacomantis addendus Rothschild & Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* viii, p. 185 (1901—Kulambangra, Central Solomon Islands).

Type: ♂ ad., Kulambangra, 5.iii.1901. A. S. Meek coll. No. 2833.

1390. *Cuculus canorus bakeri* Hart. = *Cuculus canorus bakeri*.

Cuculus canorus bakeri Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 948 (1912—Khasia Hills, Assam).

Type: ♂ ad., Shillong, Khasia Hills, 13.iv.1908. E. C. Stuart Baker coll. No. 2160.

This subspecies has become very much known since Baker brought together such enormous and most instructive series of eggs with their foster-parents.

† (?) 1391. *Cuculus waigoui* Math. = probably *Cuculus optatus kelungensis*.

Cuculus waigoui (sic) Mathews, *B. Australia*, vii, p. 291 (1918—"Waigu," by which was meant the island of Waigiu, Waigiou, or Waigeu, N.E. of West Papua).

Type: "♂" ad., according to a label written by G. M. Mathews, shot 7.ii.1903, so there must have been an original label. Collector's name not

stated, but seems to be one of Waterstradt's skins. How did the collector's label come off ? !

It is difficult to decide from a single example what it might be, but it is most objectionable to name a bird after an island, where one must suppose that it was only a winter visitor. As it is, the specimen is indeed darker and also small for an *optatus*, but I cannot see how it differs from Formosan specimens, which, in addition to their shorter wings, have the upperside darker than *C. o. optatus*, and must be called *C. o. kelungensis* (cf. *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 950). This *C. o. kelungensis* is apparently quite a "good" form, being darker and smaller in the wing than *C. o. optatus*. The status of this form, however, is still somewhat uncertain. If it breeds on Formosa we may expect it to be resident there, and in that case, how did it reach Waigiu ? If it should be a migrant to Formosa and Waigiu (and doubtless many other places), then where is its home ?

The wing of the type of "*waigoui*" measures 195 mm.

1392. **Cuculus mabirae** Someren = *Cuculus gabonensis mabirae*.

Cuculus mabirae van Someren, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xxxv, p. 116 (1915—Kasala forest, Uganda).

Type: ♂, Kasala forest, 24.vi.1914. V. G. L. van Someren Coll.

† 1393. **Cuculus intermedius insulindae** Hart. = *Cuculus intermedius musicus*.

Cuculus intermedius insulindae Hartert, *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 952 (1912—Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Lombok, and Flores). Cf. *Vög. pal. Fauna*, p. 2192 !

Type: ♂ ad., Mt. Kina Balu, N. Borneo, 8,000 feet, 14.ii.1888. John Whitehead coll.

This is a very distinct subspecies, but *musicus* is an older name for it !

1394. **Surniculus lugubris brachyurus** Stres. = *Surniculus lugubris brachyurus*.

Surniculus lugubris brachyurus Stresemann, *Nov. Zool.* xx, p. 340 (1913—Sumatra, Borneo, Malakka).

Type: ♂ ad., Bentong, Pahang, Malay Peninsula, 21.vi.1910. No. 1725 of the Selangor Museum collections, Herbert C. Robinson dir.

(*Surniculus lugubris minimus* Baker, *Nov. Zool.* 1919, p. 292 (Palawan), is apparently not separable from *brachyurus*.)

1395. **Clamator jacobinus taprobanus** Hart. = *Clamator jacobinus taprobanus*.

Clamator jacobinus taprobanus Hartert, *Nov. Zool.* xxii, p. 254 (1915—Ceylon).

Type: ♂ ad., N.W. Ceylon, 26.xi.1869. E. Holdsworth coll.

(About the different Angolan form see l.c. If the name *caroli* should not be available, a new name would be required, but probably *caroli*—though the type is exceptionally long-winged—is available.)

PODARGI.¹1396. *Aegotheles pulcher* Hart. = *Aegotheles pulcher*.

Aegotheles pulcher Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club*, viii, p. 8 (1898—"Mts. of British New Guinea").

Type: ad., Mts. British Papua, Emil Weiske coll.

This specimen was bought in London. Later on I recognised that it was undoubtedly collected by Emil Weiske, and most likely came from the Upper Aroa River.

N.B.—Types of Australian birds described by G. Mathews are *not* included in this list; they will, we hope, be enumerated together, in the future, as "types in the Mathews collection."

1397. *Podargus intermedius* Hart. = *Podargus ocellatus intermedius*.

Podargus intermedius Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club*, v, p. 10 (December 1895—Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands, E. of New Guinea and Fergusson).

Type: ♂ ad., Kiriwina, 18.v.1895. A. S. Meek leg. No. 205.

We have now twelve skins from the Trobriand Islands, Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

1398. *Podargus inexpectatus* Hart. = *Podargus ocellatus inexpectatus*.

Podargus inexpectatus Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club*, xii, p. 24 (1901—Isabel, Solomon Islands, A. S. Meek coll.).

Type: ♂ ad., Isabel Island, 22.vi.1901. A. S. Meek leg. No. 3368.

I am convinced that the birds from Choiseul and Bougainville from another separate subspecies with shorter wings (♂ not yet known), but can only repeat what I said Nov. Zool. 1905, p. 259.

1399. *Podargus meeki* Hart. = *Podargus ocellatus meeki*.

Podargus meeki Hartert, *Bull. B.O. Club*, viii, p. 8 (1898—Sudest Island).

Type: ♀ ad., Sudest Island, Louisiade group, 9.iv.1898. A. S. Meek leg. No. 1701.

This interesting form varies very much. The sexes are very much alike, but the males are on the upperside less dark or less reddish and on the underside more white, though very variable. Some of the females have very bold black spots on the underside, and in both sexes some specimens have conspicuous white spots on the wing-coverts, others not. Notwithstanding the dark and not much reddish coloration of the females, I think I am right to treat this as a subspecies of *P. ocellatus*. The following forms of *P. ocellatus* are recognisable:

P. ocellatus ocellatus: New Guinea, Aru Islands, Waigiu, Jobi Island.

P. ocellatus marmoratus: Cape York Peninsula, Australia.

P. ocellatus intermedius: Trobriand Islands, Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

P. ocellatus inexpectatus: Isabel Island, Choiseul and Bougainville Islands.

P. ocellatus meeki: Sudest Island, Louisiade group.

¹ The *Podargi* should have been Nos. 1183 to 1186, but were inadvertently omitted, the manuscript having been mislaid.